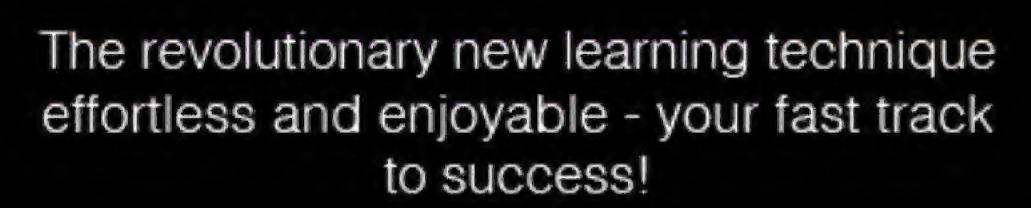
earworms mbt@ Musical Brain Trainer



Rapid German

Vol. 1

200+ essential words and phrases anchored into your long term memory with great music







Rapid German vol. 1

200+ essential words and phrases anchored into your long-term memory with great music

Your personal audio language trainer

Phiase



earworms mbt© Rapid German puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deep into your long-term memory.

Simply by listening to these specially composed melodies with their rhythmic repetitions of German and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your aural cortex. You will have successfully learned the German phrase and have the correct accent ringing in your ears. Wherever you are, whatever you are doing: While jogging, in the car, in the bath, doing the ironing ...you can be learning German at the same time!

earworms mbt© Rapid Languages is the first language course to get your toe tapping.

You know the phenomena of those catchy tunes or earworms that you just can't get out of your head? Voulez-vous coucher avec moi, ce soir? Well, earworms mbt© has put this phenomena to positive use. Gone are the days of learning pressure and frustration at not being able to remember, the experience of many on conventional language courses. In combination with music, the phrases you need are automatically anchored deep into your memory, ready for instant recall.

Music is the Key

The idea is as simple as it is old. Before the age of writing, ancient historical events were recorded in verse and song form for easy memorisation. In his book 'Songlines' Bruce Chatwin describes how the Australian Aborigines were able to navigate their way across hundreds of miles of desert to their ancestral hunting grounds without maps. And how? The extensive lyrics of their traditional songs were exact descriptions of the routes!

Rhythm and words i.e. song and verse have always been a very powerful memory aid, and this is supported by recent scientific research. The advertising industry knows only too well how powerful music can be in getting the message across with brainwashing-like jingles and soundbites.

It really works!

Developed and used over years in the classroom, earworms mbt© Rapid Languages has shown phenomenal success. In tests pupils using this technique regularly get average marks of over 90% compared to less than 50% with conventional book based learning. Why hasn't music been used more in education up to now? Imagine kids at school getting a CD of hip hop songs with all the historical dates they have to learn, or all the French verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful? Rest assured, we are working on it!

What you get

This volume deals with the essentials for your visit abroad. It looks at typical situations: taking a taxi, at the hotel, at the restaurant, requesting, polite phrases, finding your way, numbers, dealing with problems and so on. Volume 2 will have you talking about yourself and others, past, present and future, likes and dislikes and general conversational items. The themes follow closely the Common European Framework for language learning, a recognised benchmark of language proficiency, and the emphasis is constantly on usefulness to the learner.

Memory hooks

This booklet contains all the text on the CD, both English and German, plus the sounds of the words. An additional aid to learning, 'memory hooks' and comments to assist your memorisation and understanding, can be found on the earworms website. These complement the CD and are really worth checking out. Memory hooks are for example, if you want to memorise the German word for number 3 = drei (pronounced drry), imagine: three bottles of dry German wine - and you will easily remember.

How to use earworms: Don't think, just listen!

Sit back, relax and groove along to the melodies without trying to listen too hard. Treat them as songs you hear on the radio. Our recommendation is that you do familiarise yourself with the written words in the booklet - at least the first time you listen.

After listening several times, playfully test yourself cover up the English side of the phrase book and see how many words and phrases you remember!

Lastly - a word of thanks

The earworms team would like to thank you for putting your trust in our 'slightly different' learning concept and are sure that you will have the success that many others have already had. It's motivating to know that learners are really benefiting from our research and development. Also, as accelerated learning is a rapidly growing field, we look forward to hearing your experiences and successes - so feel free to visit us on the website:

1. I would like...

I would like... Ich möchte... ich merhkte

einen Kaffee a coffee ivnen kaffeh

with milk mit Milch mit milsh

with mit mit

please bitte bitter

einen Tee a tea ivnen teh

and sugar und Zucker cont tsooker

and und cont

I would like a tea, please. Ich möchte, einen Tee, bitte.

ich merhkte, iynen teh bitter

Very good. Sehr gut. zehyr gooht

a beer ein Bier ivn beer

ein Pils a pils iyn pillss

water Wasser vasser

mineral water Mineralwasser meeneralvasser

I would like a mineral water. Ich möchte (gern*) ein_Mineralwasser. ich merhkte gehrn iyn meeneralvasser

*'Gern' literally means 'gladly', it just makes the sentence more polite.

I would like to eat something. Ich möchte (gern) etwas essen.

ich merhkte etvas essen

to eat essen essen

something etwas etvas

die Speisekarte the menu

dee shpiyzekarte

Can I have the menu, please? Kann ich, bitte, die Speisekarte haben?

kan ich, bitter, dee shpiyzekarte haaben

Great. Prima. preema



2. To order

to order bestellen beshtellen

I would like to order. Ich möchte bestellen. ich merhkte beshtellen

something to drink etwas zu trinken etvas tsoo trinken

something etwas etvas

We would like to drink wine. Wir möchten Wein trinken*.

veer merhkten viyn trinken

*Notice: 'trinken' comes at the end.

white wine Weißwein viyssviyn

red wine Rotwein rohtviyn

a bottle of ... eine Flasche ...

iyne flashe

a bottle of white wine eine Flasche Weißwein

iyne flashe viyss viyn

a glass of ... ein Glas ...

iyn glaas

I would like a glass of wine. Ich möchte ein Glas Wein.

ich merhkte iyn glaas viyn

I would like to have... Ich hätte gern...

ich hetter gehrn

a cup of coffee eine Tasse Kaffee

iyne tasse kaffeh

a cup of ... eine Tasse ...

iyne tasse

bread Brot

broht

some bread etwas Brot

etvas broht

etwas some etvas

I would like some bread. Ich hätte gern etwas Brot.

ich hetter gehrn etvas broht

a salad einen Salat

iynen zalaat

a mixed salad einen gemischten Salat

iynen gemishten zalaat

You're welcome. Don't mention it. Bitte schön.

bitter shern

Read the original text and phonetics to give yourself extra visual input. To perfect your pronunciation...



3. Have you got ...?

Have you got ...? Haben Sie...? haaben zee

a table for two (persons) einen Tisch für zwei Personen iynen tish fewr tsviy perzohnen

a table for three (persons) einen Tisch für drei Personen iynen tish fewr driy perzohnen

Have you got a table for three? Haben Sie einen Tisch für drei Personen? haaben zee iynen tish fewr driy perzohnen

No, sorry. Nein, tut mir Leid. niyn, tooht meer liyt

Yes, of course. Ja, natürlich. yaa, natewrlich

What would you like to drink? Was möchten Sie trinken? vas merhkten zee trinken

What would you like? Was möchten Sie? vas merhkten zee

Would you like ...? Möchten Sie...? merhkten zee

What - would you like - to drink? Was - möchten Sie - trinken? vas merhkten zee trinken.

Can I get a coffee? Kann ich einen Kaffee bekommen*? kan ich ivnen kaffeh bekommen...

*You literally say: "Can I a coffee get?"

noch einen Kaffee another coffee nohk iynen kaffeh

Is everything OK? Ist alles in Ordnung? ist alles in orthoong

Bon appetit, enjoy your meal. Guten Appetit. goohten appehteet

Did you enjoy it? (literally:Has it tasted?) Hat es geschmeckt? haat es geshmehkt

I'd like to pay, (please). Ich möchte (,bitte,) bezahlen. ich merhkte (bitter) betsaalen

bezahlen pay betsaalen

Can I pay, please? Kann ich, bitte, (be)zahlen? kan ich bitter (be)tsaalen

by credit card mit Kreditkarte mit kredeetkarte

Can I pay by credit card? Kann ich mit Kreditkarte (be)zahlen? kan ich mit kredeetkarte betsaalen

Kein Problem.

No problem. kiyn problehm



4. To the airport

to the city centre zum Stadtzentrum tsoohm shtat tsentroom city centre Stadtzentrum shtat tsentroom to the ... zum ... tsoohm I would like to (go to) the city centre. Ich möchte zum Stadtzentrum. ich merhkte tsoohm shtattsentroom to the airport zum Flughafen tsoohm floohghaafen airport Flughafen floohghaafen to the Windsor hotel zum Hotel Windsor tsoohm hohtel weentsor Thank you. Danke. danke Many thanks. Vielen Dank. feelen dank Keep the change. Stimmt so. shtimt soh I'd like to rent a car. Ich möchte ein Auto mieten.* ich merhkte ivn owto meeten I'd like to buy a ticket. Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte kaufen.* ich merhkte ivne faarkarte kowfen ...eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin kaufen.* ...to buy a ticket to Berlin. ...iyne faarkarte naahk behleen kowfen a ticket - to Berlin - buy eine Fahrkarte - nach Berlin - kaufen iyne faarkarte - nahk beh'leen - kowfen *The verb i.e rent, buy etc, at the end. How much does it cost? Wie viel kostet es? vee feel kostet es How much...? Wie viel...? vee feel ...does it cost? (...costs it?) ...kostet es? kostet es ...do they cost? (...cost they?) ... kosten sie? kosten zee

10 Euros zehn Euro tsehyn oyroh

Euros Euro oyroh

That's right.

Das ist richtig.

das ist ri'hktig



5. Numbers, days & time

1	eins íyns	15	fünfzehn furnftsehyn
2	zwei tsviy	16	sechzehn zektsehyn
3	drei dry	17	siebzehn zeebtsehyn
4	vier feer	18	achtzehn ahktsehyn
5	fünf furnf	19	neunzehn noyntsehyn
6	sechs zeks	20	zwanzig tsvantsig
7	sieben zeeben	21(one and twenty)	einundzwanzig iynoontsvantsig
8	acht ahkt	22(two and twenty)	zweiundzwanzig tsvyoontsvantsig
9	neun noyn	23(three and twenty)	dreiundzwanzig dryoontsvantsig
10	zehn tsehyn	24(four and twenty)	vierundzwanzig feeroontsvantsig
11	elf elf	30	dreißig dryssig
12	zwölf tsverlf	40	vierzig feertsig
13	dreizehn drytsehyn	45	fünfundvierzig furnfoontfeertsig
14	vierzehn	50	fünfzig

At what time? Some examples:

at 7 o'clock	um sieben Uhr oom zeeben oohr
at 8.30	um acht Uhr dreißig oom ahkt oohr driyssig
at 7.15	um sieben Uhr fünfzehn oom zeeben oohr furnftsehyn
at 9.40	um neun Uhr vierzig oom noyn oohr feertsig



Now you try filling in the gaps, and don't forget the 24 hour clock!

... zehn Uhr at 10 o'clock at 11.30 um ... Uhr dreißg ... sechs ... fünfzehn at 6.15 at 8.40 um ... Uhr ... at 11 o'clock um at 11:45 um elf Uhr ... at 9 in the evening (careful, 24 hour clock!) um einund... Uhr at 6 in the evening ... acht... Uhr at 9.45 in the evening um ein... Uhr ...undvierzig at 12 midnight ... vierundz... Uhr

The days of the week:

Monday, on Monday	Montag, am Montag mohntaag, am mohntaag
Tuesday	Dienstag deenztaag
Wednesday	Mittwoch mittvok
Thursday	Donnerstag donnerztaag
Friday	Freitag frytaag
Saturday	Samstag zamstaag
Sunday	Sonntag zonntaag



6. Is there ...?

Excuse me. Entschuldigung. entshooldigoong

Is there a...? (literally: Gives it...?)

Gibt es...?

Is there a bank near hear?

Gibt es eine Bank hier in der Nähe?

geebt es iyne bank heer in der neh'e

a bank eine Bank iyne bank

near here hier in der Nähe

near in der Nähe in der neh'e

here hier

Is there a chemist's near here? Gibt es eine Apotheke hier in der Nähe? geebt es iyne apo'tehke, heer in der neh'e

Is there a supermarket near here?

Gibt es einen Supermarkt hier in der Nähe?

geebt es iyne zoopermarkt heer in der neh'e

an Italian restaurant ein italienisches Restaurant

iyn italyehnishes restorang

Is there a pub where we can eat?

Gibt es eine Kneipe, wo wir essen können?

geebt es iyne knyper voh veer essen kernen

a pub eine Kneipe

where wo

we wir veer

can eat essen können

not too expensive (dear) nicht zu teuer

too zu tsoo

expensive (dear) teuer

Sorry, I don't know.

Tut mir Leid, ich weiß es nicht.
tooht meer liyd, ich viyss es nihkt

Sorry. Tut mir Leid.

Literally: I know it not (as in Shakespeare) Ich weiß es nicht.

No idea. Keine Ahnung. kiyne aahnoong

How often do I have to listen to the earworms CD before I can really remember all the language on it?

With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning (the learning phase), thereafter listening periodically to review what you have learnt and refresh your memory.

In practical terms this means listening to the whole album the first day, in order to tune your ear in to the sounds of the language. Then listen regularly, several times, over a period of one or two weeks, making sure that you listen to every song equally as many times. While listening, actually speak the words out loud, when you can, to get a feeling for their pronunciation. After this, go through the booklet and fest your knowledge, picking out any gaps that you may wish to concentrate on.

Lastly, the review phase. As we all know, memories fade, so it is important to refresh your memory by listening to the CD at your leisure, say, once a week for the following few weeks. Thereafter, monthly.

This review phase is crucial as it consolidates your knowledge and transfers it into your long-term memory. Although this demands self-discipline, it is of course without effort, as you are only listening to songs.

The result is that you will be able to recall the words and phrases with the same ease that you remember your telephone number!



7. Directions

Hello, good day. Guten Tag. goohten tag

I'm looking for ... (literally: search...) Ich suche ... ich zoohke

a supermarket einen Supermarkt iynen zoopermarkt

the post office die Post dee pohst

I'm looking for a bank. Ich suche eine Bank. ich zoohke ivne bank

Can you tell me ... Können Sie mir sagen, ... kernnen zee meer zaagen...

... how I get to the station? wie ich zum Bahnhof komme? vee ich tsoom baanhohf komme...

wie ich - zum Bahnhof - komme? Literally: ...how I - to the station - get (come)?

by bus, by car, mit dem Bus, mit dem Auto, mit dem boohs, mit dem owtoh,

by train, on foot mit dem Zug, zu Fuß mit dem tsoog, tsoo foohss

Go straight on. Gehen Sie geradeaus. (on foot) geh'en zee geradeows

Go left. Gehen Sie nach links. geh'en zee naahk links

Gehen Sie nach rechts. Go right. geh'en zee naahk rehkts

Is it far? 1st es weit? ist es viyt

far weit vivt

How far is it? Wie weit ist es? vee viyt ist es

How ...? Wie...? vee

about 2 kilometers ungefähr zwei Kilometer oongefehyr tsviy keelomehter

about (roughly) ungefähr oongefehyr

Excellent. Ausgezeichnet. owsgetsychnet

8. Where & what time?

Um wie viel Uhr...? At what time...? com vee feel cohr

Where ...? Wo ...? voh

Where is your luggage? Wo ist Ihr Gepäck? voh ist eer gepek

your luggage Ihr Gepäck eer gepek

my luggage mein Gepäck miyn gepek

our luggage unser Gepäck oonzer gepek

It is over there. Es ist da drüben. Es ist daa drewben

Es ist im (in dem) Zimmer. es ist im tsimmer It is in the room.

Where are the toilets? Wo sind die Toiletten?

voh zint dee toaletten

sind are zint

the toilets die Toiletten dee toaletten

upstairs, downstairs oben, unten ohben, oonten

Mens Herren hehrren

Ladies Damen daamen

When is breakfast? Wann ist Frühstück? vaan ist frewstewk

breakfast Frühstück frewstewk

from 7 to 10 von sieben bis zehn fon zeeben bis tsehn

from ... to ... von ... bis ... fon ... bis ...

today heute hoyte

tomorrow morgen morgen

this afternoon (today afternoon) heute Nachmittag hoyte naahkmittaag

Smashing. Klasse. klaasser



9. Problems, problems!

I have a problem.

Ich habe ein Problem.

ich habe iyn problehm

with the TV mit dem Fernseher

with the fridge mit dem Kühlschrank

fridge Kühlschrank

I've lost my passport.

Ich habe meinen Pass verloren.*

*The verb, 'lost' (verloren), at the end.

lost verloren ferlohren

my camera meine Kamera miyner kamera

my wallet mein Portemonnaie miyn portemonniye

I need... Ich brauche...

ich browke

stamps Briefmarken

breefmarken

plasters / Band-Aid (US Engl.) Pflaster

suncream Sonnencreme zonnenkrehm

something for (against) headaches etwas gegen Kopfschmerzen etvas gehgen kopfshmertsen

I need something for... (something against) Ich brauche etwas gegen...

something against etwas gegen etvas gehgen

headaches Kopfschmerzen kopf shmertsen

Aspirin Aspirin aspireen

Get well soon.

Gute Besserung.

goohte besseroong

Thats right.

Das stimmt.

dass schtimmt

10. Do you speak English?

Bye.

How are you? (to a friend) Wie geht's? vee gehts How are you? (formal) Wie geht es Ihnen? vee geht es eehnen Do you speak English? German? Sprechen Sie Englisch? Deutsch? shprehken zee english, doych I don't speak German. (I speak no German.) Ich spreche kein Deutsch. ich shprehke kiyn doych I don't understand. (I understand not) Ich verstehe nicht. ich fershtehye nihkt More slowly, please. Langsamer, bitte. lungsaamer, bitter It's difficult. Es ist schwierig. es ist shveerig nicht einfach not easy nihkt iynfahk How about an icecream? Wie wäre es mit einem Eis? vee wehr es mit iynem iys How about... Wie wäre es mit... vee wehr es mit OK, why not. Okay, warum nicht. Okay, varum nihkt. Mmm, it tastes great. Mmm, es schmeckt toll. mmm, es shmekt toll What about a beer? Wie wäre es mit einem Bier? vee wehr es mit iynem beer Good idea. Gute Idee. gooter eedeh It is (very) good. Es ist (sehr) gut. es ist (zehr) gooht Another one, please. Noch eins, bitte. nohk iyns, bitter I have to leave now. (literally: I must now go) ich muss jetzt gehen. ich moos yetst gehyen. jetzt now yetst See you later. Bis später. bis shpehter See you tomorrow. Bis morgen. bis morgen Have fun, enjoy yourself. Viel Spass. feel shpaas

Tschüß.



The science behind earworms mbt©

1. How we learn

A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner earworms uses simple techniques which open up and exploit more of the brain's native power, and come under the heading of 'accelerated learning'

In the March 2005 issue of the journal Nature' researchers at Dartmouth College in the US reported that they had pinpointed the region of the brain where earworms or catchy tunes reside the auditory cortex. They found that the sounds and words that have actually been heard can be readily recalled from the auditory cortex where the brain can listen to them virtually again and again.

2. What we learn

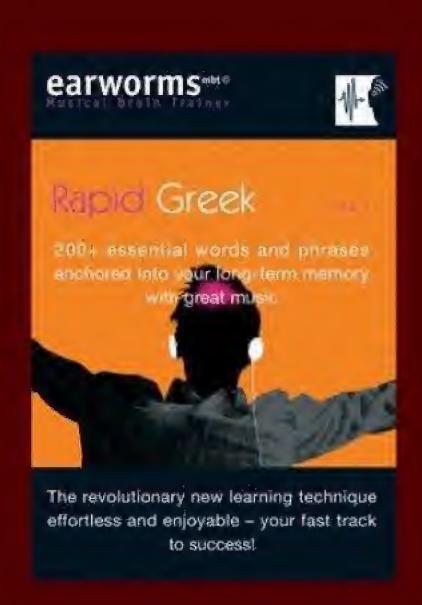
earworms mbt© adopts the so-called lexical approach to language. In essence, this means we look at language in terms of whole meaningful chunks, then break these down into their component bite-sized, easily absorbable parts and then reconstruct them. You not only learn complete, immediately useful phrases, you also intuitively learn something about the structure (the grammar) of the language. These chunks' which the learner can mix and match' gradually build up to cover whole areas of the language.

Also available in this volume:









Check out Rapid Volume 2 and "Rapid Chinese"









The Tracks:

- 1. I would like... 7:12
- 2. To order 6:39
- 3. Have you got ... ? 7:45
- 4. To the airport 7:35
- 5. Numbers, days & time 7:02
- 6. Is there...? 7:01
- 7. Directions 7:30
- 8. Where, when & what time? 8:10
- 9. Problems, problemsl 6:40
- 10. Do you speak English? 7:34
- 11. See you soon. Bis bald! 1:00

Concept and Development: Marlon Lodge, Project Management: Andrew & Maria Lodge, Text: Renate Elbers-Lodge, Music: James Berry, ML & AKM, Songs 5,6,9 feature samples by www.platinumloops.com, Pedagogic support: Bob Glynn, Recorded @ Humboldt Studios & Hill House Studios, Voices: Renate Elbers-Lodge & Marlon Lodge, Mastered by ML, Design: Jaroslaw Suchorski & Bernd Kreuder @ HKP, Special thanks to: Jan, Jane, Evie, Anna, Freddy, Matt Hinzmann, UKTI, EEDA, Noisebox Digital Media.

www.earwormslearning.com

© 2006 earworms publishing Ltd.
Catalogue no. EARW 0201
Produced in the EU

